



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1935

KILMARNOCK

"HERALD" PUBLISHING CO.

1936

68211



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Kilmarnock

FOR THE YEAR 1935

BY

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Ambulance Facilities	67	Maternal Mortality	48
Ante-Natal Clinic	53, 67	Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	43
Birth Statistics	45	Meat	12
Blind Persons (Scotland) Act	62	Meteorological Statistics ...	70
Burgh Maternity Home ...	43	Midwives (Scotland) Act	48, 53
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	22, 31	Neurological and Psychiatric Service	60
Child Welfare Clinics ...	56, 67	Offensive Trades	9
Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts	61	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22, 59
Clinics and Treatment Centres	67	Pneumonia	22, 31
Committees	6	Public Assistance Medical Service	60
Death Statistics	17	Puerperal Fever	22, 30
Diabetes	62	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	22, 30
Diphtheria	18, 27	Scarlet Fever	18, 26
Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign	19	School Clinic	68
Drainage and Sewage	8	Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme	63
Enteric Fever	22, 30	Small Pox	22
Erysipelas	22, 30	Staff	7
Factories and Workshops Acts	68	Tuberculosis Scheme	33
Food and Milk	12, 59	Dispensary	35
Hospital Facilities	67	Home Visitation	34
Housing and Town Planning	9	Notifications	22
Infantile Mortality	46	Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics	57, 67
Infectious Diseases	18	Vaccination Return	62
Disinfection	26	Venereal Diseases	63, 67
Immunisation	19, 26	Vital Statistics	13, 15
Laboratory Diagnosis ...	25	Voluntary Workers	59
Non-Notifiable	25, 31	Water Supply	8
Kaimshill Sanatorium	41		
Kirklandside Hospital	26		

List of Statistical Tables

- Tables Nos. 1 & 2—Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935—Clearance Areas.
- Table No. 3—Deaths from Infectious or Contagious Diseases.
- Table No. 4—Deaths from Systemic Diseases.
- Table No. 5—Vital Statistics for Kilmarnock in comparison with the country in general.
- Table No. 6—Deaths from Cancer according to various age periods.
- Table No. 7—Detailed Causes of Death at various age periods during the year.
- Table No. 8—Incidence of Diphtheria in various Housing Schemes.
- Table No. 9—Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified from the various Wards.
- Table No. 10—Number of cases of Infectious Diseases at various age periods notified, also number of cases removed and not removed to hospital.
- Table No. 11—Non-Notifiable Diseases—Number of known cases distributed throughout the months of the year.
- Table No. 12—Kirklandside Hospital—Complications in Scarlet Fever Cases.
- Table No. 13—Kirklandside Hospital—Deaths from Diphtheria according to age, type and district.
- Table No. 14—Kirklandside Hospital—Particulars of Complications occurring in Diphtheria.
- Table No. 15—Kirklandside Hospital—Administration of Anti-Toxin.
- Table No. 16—Kirklandside Hospital—Age incidence of cases of Erysipelas.
- Table No. 17—Kirklandside Hospital—The work of the Hospital.
- Table No. 18—Tuberculosis—Pulmonary Death Rate grouped according to number of apartments.
- Table No. 19—Tuberculosis—Home Visitation.
- Table No. 20—Tuberculosis—Attendances at Dispensary.
- Table No. 21—Tuberculosis—Number of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases notified during the year at various age periods.
- Table No. 22—Tuberculosis—Number of cases which received treatment in Institutions during the year.
- Table No. 23—Tuberculosis—Number of known cases in the area at 31st December, 1935.
- Table No. 24—Tuberculosis—Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis.
- Table No. 25—Kaimshill Sanatorium—The work of the Sanatorium.
- Table No. 26—Maternity and Child Welfare—Confinements in Institutions.
- Table No. 27—Patients sent to Glasgow Maternity Hospital—Note of Abnormalities.
- Table No. 28—Infantile Mortality—Causes of Death at various age periods.
- Table No. 29—Midwives (Scotland) Act—Number of Emergency Calls.
- Table No. 30—Central Midwives Board—Return for the year.
- Table No. 31—Ante-Natal and Postal-Natal Clinics—Attendances.
- Table No. 32—Ante-Natal Clinic—Confinements.
- Table No. 33—Health Visitors—Home Visitation.
- Table No. 34—Housing Conditions of Babies born during the year.
- Table No. 35—Child Welfare Department—The work of the Clinics.
- Table No. 36—Child Welfare Clinic—Illnesses recorded.
- Table No. 37—Child Welfare Department—Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.
- Table No. 38—Child Welfare Department—Conditions treated and progress made at Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.
- Table No. 39—Child Welfare Department—Dressings and Weighing Clinics.
- Table No. 40—Public Assistance—Summary of work done during the year.
- Table No. 41—Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act—Visitations.
- Table No. 42—Vaccination Return.
- Table No. 43—Venereal Diseases—Return of cases treated at Centre.
- Table No. 44—Venereal Diseases—Cases classified according to place of residence.
- Table No. 45—Venereal Diseases—New Cases classified according to age.
- Table No. 46—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
- Table No. 47—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KILMARNOCK,
MAY, 1936.

**To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the Burgh of
Kilmarnock, and to the Department of Health for Scotland**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the year 1935. The Report is drawn up in compliance with the Health Services Circular No. 2 of the Department of Health for Scotland, dated 19th December, 1935.

During the year the boundaries of the Burgh were extended considerably, the area of the Burgh before the extension being 1779.4 acres, and after the extension 3587.5 acres. The population increase was 581.

The scheme for active immunisation of the child population in the Burgh introduced in May 1935, has received an encouraging amount of support, which, if maintained, should show valuable results in the course of a few years.

There is no very outstanding fact in the vital statistics during the year. Full particulars are to be found on page 13 of the Report.

The new Burgh Maternity Hospital, to which reference has been made in past Reports is under construction.

Further consideration has been given during the year to dealing with special areas for the purposes of Slum Clearance.

I should like again to thank the Staff of the Public Health Department for their willing help during the year and co-operation in the preparation of this Report; the medical practitioners in the town; the Conveners and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees and Sub-Committees, and the other Officials of the Town Council, all of whom have helped in many ways, to further the health of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. R. NISBET,
Medical Officer of Health.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

Constitution of Committees at 31st December, 1935

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Convener—DEAN OF GUILD TANNAHILL.

Provost H. Smith.
Bailie E. McGowan.
Bailie D. Bowman.
Bailie J. Climie.
Bailie D. Cairns.

Treasurer J. H. Carnie.
Councillors H. D. Blackwood
J. Orr.
J. Wallace.
H. Wark.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, VENEREAL DISEASES.

Convener—BAILIE J. CLIMIE.

Provost H. Smith; Bailies E. McGowan and D. Bowman; Dean of Guild Tannahill; Councillors J. Orr and H. Wark.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

Mrs J. F. Garven, Mrs Margaret Blackwood, Mrs Jeanie Climie.

HOSPITALS

Convener—BAILIE D. CAIRNS.

Provost H. Smith; Bailies E. McGowan and D. Bowman; Treasurer J. H. Carnie; Dean of Guild Tannahill; Councillors J. Orr and H. Wark.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health—

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

F. F. MAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Kirklandside Infectious Diseases Hospital—

Matron—MISS J. H. FALCONER.

Kaimshill Sanatorium—

Matron—MISS J. GORDON.

Burgh Maternity Home—

Matron—MISS M. B. McCREATH.

Health Visitors—

MISS M. A. ROBERTSON.

MISS M. A. McCALLUM.

MISS H. P. CAMERON.

MISS C. M. McLEOD.

Clerical Staff—

MISS A. D. MURRAY.

MISS M. ANGUS.

MISS S. GREENSHIELDS.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the Year 1935

Water Supply

The water supply to the town has been fully described in a previous report. It may be stated, briefly, that the supplies come from two main sources, viz.:—

1. The Craigenduntoun supply—from the uplands of the Renfrewshire-Ayrshire border, which is filtered through rapid gravity filters at Amlaird.
2. The North Craig supply—from the district of Ayrshire immediately to the north of the town, which is filtered through ordinary sand filters and then chlorinated.

The water supply is of good quality and there has been no suggestion during the year of any water shortage.

The details of the Analyst's examinations of water samples can be seen in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Drainage and Sewage

By far the greater number of houses in the Burgh are on the water carriage system. At the end of last year there were still a few houses not so connected, and during the year, as a result of the passing of the Burgh Extension Act, a further number of houses, similarly not on the water carriage system, in the extended area, have been added.

Last year it was pointed out that as a result of housing progress the number of families having to use water closets in common had been reduced by 67. It was further pointed out that in 753 instances in the Burgh, water closets were common to three or more families.

This year the number of families having to use water closets in common remains much the same as last year. At the end of the year in 719 instances water closets were common to three or more families.

Full particulars on this and allied matters are to be found in Table C of the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1935.

The Main Drainage Scheme has been in full working order for the whole year and has proved completely satisfactory.

Offensive Trades

For particulars of work in connection with these trades the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

Housing and Town Planning

During 1935, 185 houses were erected, of which number 162 were built by the Local Authority. Up to the end of 1935 the Corporation had built the following houses:—

Under the 1919 Act	190
1923 Act	108
1923 Act (Re-housing)	36
1924 Act	936
1930 Act (Re-housing)	640 plus Hostel for 16 persons
1933 Act	160
Without Subsidy	168

There were also in course of erection at December 1935, 208 houses built under the 1930 Act (Re-housing).

Three areas were dealt with as Clearance Areas under the 1930 Act during the year. Areas 2 and 3 were confirmed without an Inquiry. On 20th September, 1935, the Department of Health for Scotland held an Inquiry into Area No. 1, and in due course (8th November, 1935) confirmed the Clearance Order in toto. The following gives particulars of these three areas.

TABLE No. 1

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Total Number of Houses in Area.</i>	<i>Number of Houses to be Demolished.</i>	<i>Number of Persons to be Displaced from Houses to be Demolished</i>
(1) Soulis Street, East George Street and Fore Street ...	57	57	228
(2) New Street	13	13	36
(3) Clerk's Lane and Number 20 New Street	14	14	59
	84	84	323

The houses for persons in Areas Numbers 1, 2 and 3 were approaching completion at the end of the year. In this connection, a scheme was under consideration at the end of the year for the best utilisation of the houses built. It was felt that as far as possible, where populations were at all suitable, families should be taken direct from the Clearance Areas to the new houses built primarily for them. In a number of cases, however, it was seen that the households to be displaced consisted of 2 or 3 units only. As the smallest houses built were of the three apartment variety, much surplus accommodation would be left if the smaller households were transmitted direct. It was suggested that the persons at present residing in overcrowded houses of the two apartment variety in the various re-housing schemes in the Burgh be transferred from these overcrowded dwellings to suitable houses at Knockinlaw, and that their houses be thereupon allocated to the smaller households from the Clearance Areas. Furthermore, it was suggested that in the case of single men, elderly couples, etc., accommodation might be made available in the small houses belonging to the Corporation in Fore Street, by transferring overcrowded families from Fore Street to the new houses at Knockinlaw. By this scheme it was felt that the best possible use would be made of the new houses, inasmuch as one would be rehousing and abating overcrowding at the same time.

During the year four further areas were represented under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, as Clearance Areas. The following table gives particulars of the four areas:—

TABLE No. 2.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Total Number of Houses in Area.</i>	<i>Number of Houses to be Demolished.</i>	<i>Number of Persons to be Displaced from Houses to be Demolished.</i>
(4) High Street, Teyd Street, Wellington Street	82	82	195
(5) High Street	8	8	—
(6) Boyd Street	6	6	12
(7) Boyd Street, Dean Lane	14	14	57
	110	110	264

During 1935, the very important preliminary survey into the housing conditions in the Burgh, having special regard to overcrowding, was completed.

Of the 9844 houses to which the survey related 2275 were overcrowded. (This number does not take into account houses which are unfit as well as overcrowded). The fact emerges that of the houses under consideration 23.1 per cent. were overcrowded. It was estimated that eventually 1497 new houses would be required to abate overcrowding, and that when that had been done there would be a surplus of 1250 houses of which number a quarter approxi-

mately would be of one apartment and three quarters of two apartments. In coming years, when the housing shortage and the degree of overcrowding become less marked, no doubt a number of these smaller houses will be "fused" to form houses of, say, three apartments. Such a line of action is definitely desirable, as by such action less new houses would be needed and few if any unnecessary surplus buildings would be left standing.

Many other interesting points are contained in the special tables giving full particulars of the Survey. Such tables can be seen on pages 36/41 of the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1935.

It is to be noted, *inter alia*, that of the 2275 instances in which overcrowding exists, 450 occur in houses belonging to the local authority.

On 3 occasions 10 or more units of population were living in 1 apartment.
 On 6 occasions 8 to 9½ units of population were living in 1 apartment.
 On 56 occasions 6 to 7½ units of population were living in 1 apartment.
 On 278 occasions 4 to 5½ units of population were living in 1 apartment.
 On 6 occasions 10 or more units of population were living in 2 apartments.
 On 54 occasions 8 to 9½ units of population were living in 2 apartments.

The above figures show that there are 403 occasions where 4 or more units of population are living in one apartment.

N.B.—An adult	1 unit.
A child under 10	½ unit.
Infant under 1	disregarded.

On receipt of the Housing Survey figures the Town Council decided:—

- (a) That the provision of new houses in place of insanitary houses should take precedence over the provision of new houses to abate overcrowding;
- (b) That between now and December 1938 300 houses under the 1935 Act be provided, subject to sufficient labour and material being available.

In addition to the overcrowding figures, it is necessary to take into account the insanitary houses in the Burgh in order to assess the total housing requirements. From all the information available, it is estimated that the net housing requirements of the Burgh at the present time, are in the region of 2000 houses. About one half of the houses required will be of the three apartment variety, and about a third will be of the four apartment variety. A smaller number of houses of one, five and six apartments will be required, and it is estimated that there will be a surplus of some 500 houses of the two apartment variety.

Food Supply

Milk

During the year 43 samples of milk were taken in terms of Sections 20 and 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act. The details of the samples can be seen on page 27 of the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1935. On one occasion the milk was found to be below standard. There was a deficiency of 7.6% butter fat. The full bacterial counts of these milks are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

41 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test. In 4 instances the results were returned as showing that the milk had been infected with tubercle bacilli. In two instances the result was communicated to the County Veterinary Inspector and in the other two, as the samples were from a source of supply within the Burgh, they were duly dealt with.

Meat

For particulars regarding the work done in the Burgh under the relative Sections of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897; the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932; the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

Miscellaneous

During the year the Empire Marketing Board Poster Frames have again been used by the Public Health Department for displaying health propaganda. Posters have been displayed on the two frames in the Burgh each month, and have dealt with the following subjects:—

- Building a Healthy People.
- The Health Services.
- The Promotion of Health.
- Milk and Food.
- Noise.
- Healthy Childhood.
- The Care of the Teeth.
- Safety First.
- Child Guidance.
- Tuberculosis.
- Cleanliness.
- Smoke Abatement.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1935

Area	...	...	...	...	3,587.5 acres.
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	39,751
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	10,051

	Corrected Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Births (including illegitimate)	748	18.8
Births Illegitimate	32	4.3 ×
Deaths—All Causes	553	13.9 †
Tuberculosis (All forms)	25	0.63
,, (Respiratory System)	20	0.5
Principal Epidemic Diseases	45	1.13
Children aged under 1 year	61	82.0 †
Children aged under 1 month	38	50.8 †
Women in Childbirth	3	4.0 †

× Rate per 100 births.

† Rate per 1000 births.

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution—15.0.

TABLE No. 3.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DURING 1935.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Deaths from Scarlet Fever	4	0.10
„ Whooping Cough	6	0.15
„ Diphtheria	9	0.22
„ Influenza	21	0.52
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	0.10
„ Other Epidemic Diseases	1	0.03
„ Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	20	0.50
„ Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	5	0.12

TABLE No. 4.

DEATHS FROM SYSTEMIC DISEASES DURING 1935.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Diseases of the Circulatory System	123	3.10
Diseases of the Nervous System	79	1.98
Diseases of the Respiratory System (Non- Tubercular)	74	1.85
Cancer	66	1.65
Diseases of the Digestive System	39	0.98
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	19	0.48

TABLE No. 5.

STATISTICAL FACTS SHOWING KILMARNOCK'S POSITION FOR
THE YEAR 1935.

	All Scotland.	Large Burghs.	Kilmarnock.
Birth Rate	17.8	18.6	19.2
Death Rate	13.2	13.4	13.9
Infantile Mortality Rate	76.8	86	82

Vital Statistics

The Birth Rate, 18.8 per thousand of the population, is slightly lower than that of the previous year. In 1934 there were 751 births registered (corrected number), whilst last year the corresponding number was 748. The apparent paradox is due to differences in population in the two years caused by the Burgh Extension. The Birth Rate in the town has only been lower on two occasions, when the Birth Rate generally was abnormally low, namely, during the War years of 1917 and 1918. As will be evident from a perusal of Table No. 5 the Birth Rate in the town is still considerably higher than that for Scotland as a whole, and is also somewhat higher than the figure for the large burghs.

The Death Rate 13.9 per thousand of the population is considerably higher than that for 1934. The figure is also higher than that for Scotland in general and than that for the large burghs. In 1934 there were 482 deaths and in 1935 the number of deaths was 553, an increase of 71. The causes of death showing the main increases during the year were—Influenza, Heart Disease, Pneumonia and Cancer.

During 1935, 61 deaths occurred in infants under one year. This number is two more than the figure for the previous year. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 82 as compared with 79 in the previous year. The figure is above that for Scotland in general, but lower than the figure for the large burghs. The Neo-Natal Death Rate was 50.8. This is a very high figure and considerably above the average for the past six years, and also considerably above the most recent figures for Scotland in general. It is difficult to know how to improve matters in this connection owing to the lack of information regarding the causation of these deaths.

There were 25 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year as compared with 22 during the previous year. The Death Rate 0.63, whilst showing a slight increase over the figure for last year is still below the latest figure for Scotland in general.

The number of deaths from the principal infectious diseases (45), shows an increase of 13 over the previous year. There were no deaths from Measles during the year, but Influenza caused 21 deaths, and there were smaller increases in the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Deaths from Cancer were up by 11. Of the 66 deaths 29 were in males and 37 in females. The figures for the past six years are as follows:—

Cancer Deaths

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Males.....	29	23	24	34	21	29
Females.....	29	32	40	31	34	37
Total	58	55	64	65	55	66

The following table gives the Cancer deaths for the year classified according to age:—

TABLE No. 6.

Sex	All Ages	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
Male ...	29	1	—	—	—	1	8	9	9	1	—
Female...	37	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	10	7	2

In the year under review diseases of the Circulatory System caused by far the greatest number of deaths—123, an increase of 33 over the figure for the previous year. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 3 fewer deaths this year than last. Diseases of the Respiratory System showed an increase of 11. The various main groups of diseases causing death remained in the same order of frequency as last year.

There were two deaths due to suicide during the year, and 10 deaths due to accident or injury.

TABLE No. 7. CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS).

	Total	All Ages.		-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
		Male	Female												
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	6	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	9	5	4	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	21	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6	5	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	4	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	20	6	14	—	—	—	3	8	2	2	2	1	2	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	2	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	66	29	37	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	22	19	8	2
Diabetes Mellitus ...	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Other General Diseases—Chronic Poisonings ...	14	3	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. ...	64	30	34	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	11	23	18	7
Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	15	8	7	3	4	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Heart Disease ...	90	49	41	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	10	19	22	26	9
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	23	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	11	5
Bronchitis ...	24	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	10	7	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	41	28	13	10	4	1	—	4	4	2	1	8	5	2	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Diarrhoea, &c. (all ages) ...	7	5	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—
Appendicitis ...	12	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c. ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ...	10	6	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	4	—	—
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. ...	38	20	18	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age ...	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Suicide ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence ...	10	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ...	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
	553	277	276	61	28	11	9	18	15	30	47	97	109	95	33

Infectious Diseases

Total Number of Notifications received during 1935	...	...	...	513
Total Number of Notifications received during 1934	...	...	...	320
Average Number of Notifications for Five Years 1931-1935		...	...	487

Scarlet Fever

There were 233 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, an increase of 79 over the figure for the previous year, but considerably below the number notified in 1932 and 1933. The cases were fewest in February and gradually increased in number throughout the summer until the greatest number was reached in October. The number had again fallen somewhat by December.

95 per cent. of the patients notified were removed to hospital. There were 4 deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

Apart from new probationer nurses coming to the Fever Hospital, no artificial active immunisation has been carried out in the town—except in very occasional cases. Apart from the hospital work, little use has been made of the Dick Test.

Diphtheria

151 cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1935, as compared with 61 cases during the preceding twelve months. This number, 151, is the largest on record for any one year. Two-thirds of the number were notified in the first six months of the year, 72 cases being notified in the months of March, April and May.

143 cases were removed to hospital, i.e., 95 per cent. There were 10 deaths, giving a fatality rate of 14.3 per cent. as compared with a rate of 8.2 per cent. for 1934, 1.7 per cent. for 1933, 6.7 per cent. for 1932, 5.1 per cent. for 1931, and 1.7 per cent. for 1930. It will be seen that the fatality rate this year is much higher than in any recent years.

Cases of Diphtheria Notified During 1935 in Longpark Area

In the early months of the year concern was felt on account of the relatively high number of Diphtheria cases notified in the Longpark Rehousing Area. This area is a large re-housing scheme which is still being developed. In the first four months of the year there were 23 cases notified. Then the cases became less frequent and in the last 8 months only 14 cases came to our notice. It seemed strange and disquieting that persons who had been removed from slum houses to houses in the scheme, houses better spaced and with less overcrowding, should show an apparent increase in Diphtheria incidence.

The figures for the scheme and town generally were as follows:—

	Cases	Entire Population	Incidence per cent. of Population
Longpark	37	2,000	1.85%
Rest of Burgh	114	37,000	.31%

Extending these figures to show the incidence in other schemes we have:—

TABLE No. 8.

	Cases.	Estimated Population.	Incidence per cent. of Population.	No. of cases in houses recently occupied (within 18 months).
1. Longpark ...	37	2000	1.85%	29
2. Bellevue ...	8	650	1.23%	7
3. Townholm ...	3	700	0.43%	—
4. Middleton Park	4	1200	0.33%	—
5. Riccarton West	4	1200	0.33%	4
6. Bonnyton (old)	3	1200	0.25%	—
7. Scott Road ...	1	450	0.22%	—
	—	—	—	—
	60	8900	0.64%	40
Rest of Burgh	91	30,100	0.30%	

Immunisation Campaign

In my Annual Report for 1933 I reported in favour of a Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign, the main points in my argument being that if 60% of the children in the Burgh between the ages of 1 and 10 years could be immunised, cases of Diphtheria and hence deaths from the disease would be materially reduced, and the cost of the new venture would be more than saved in the reduction in the cost of isolation. In May, 1935, when it was pointed out that the number of cases of Diphtheria was rising rapidly, the necessary permission to begin was granted.

A start was made with a school population, where there had been a number of cases and two deaths. A circular letter was sent out under the signature of the Headmaster and myself, and there was an immediate response to it of over 60% acceptances.

Then the Infant Classes of all the schools were gone through, systematically, and on an average the response continued at the satisfactory rate of 60%.

In addition, facilities were given for immunising the pre-school children and the Health Visitors were relied upon by means of personal propaganda to bring in the children. Free supplies of material were issued to the practitioners, and finally, cases of Scarlet Fever in the Isolation Hospital were offered immunisation during their stay.

The attack was, therefore, four-fold:—

1. In the Schools.
2. At Child Welfare Clinics.
3. By General Practitioners.
4. In the Isolation Hospital.

Up till the end of the year a total of 1173 children had come under treatment.

716 children had been treated in schools.

290 children had been treated in the Child Welfare Department.

43 children had been treated by private practitioners.

34 children had been treated in the Isolation Hospital.

The remaining number making up the total of 1173, did not require immunisation.

The ages of the children immunised were as follows:—

1—5 years.	5—10 years.	Over 10 years.
282	746	64

Reagents

For school children, and whenever possible for younger children, T.A.F. (Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules)—3 doses of 1 c.c. at fortnightly intervals was the reagent of choice. For younger children, whom it was afraid might not come back, A.P.T. (Alum Precipitated Toxoid)—one dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. was used. This is the so called "one shot method." This method was also used for the cases done in hospital for the sake of convenience. T.A.M. (Toxoid Antitoxin Mixture) was the reagent issued to the general practitioners. It was used in three doses of 1 c.c. at fortnightly intervals.

The following is the number of children treated with the various reagents:—

T.A.F.	...	...	834
A.P.T.	...	...	222
T.A.M.	...	...	36

Reactions

With regard to reactions, it may be stated that these were negligible. With T.A.F. only 19 reactions were encountered in 2177 injections. On one occasion a boy of 13 years developed a complete upset like an Influenza some hours after his first injection, and this took 24 hours to pass off. He was reported a "touty child." A fortnight afterwards half a dose was given with a similar though less severe upset. (It is interesting to note that the primary Schick reaction in this boy was a strong positive combined reaction, and that on testing three months after his treatment the posterior Schick test was negative). In the other 14 cases the reaction was less marked. In one case it was classed as slight general, and in the remaining number the reaction consisted of slight soreness of the arm.

T.A.M. seems, from the practitioners reports, to be singularly free from serious reactions when used. From 105 injections there were 16 slight local reactions. A.P.T. seems to cause slight pain, evidenced by wincing in the majority of children, when it is being injected. Quite often there is a very slight induration, but on no occasion has a general upset been encountered. There were only 2 reactions noted out of 226 injections.

Results

Of 455 children treated with T.A.F. as described, 4 only were Schick positive three months after, and in each case the degree of positivity was slight. This gives a Schick negative rate of 99.1 per cent.

Of 100 cases treated with A.P.T. as described, 3 were Schick Positive—all markedly positive. The Schick Negative rate is thus 97 per cent. These 3 cases received another injection and became negative in due course.

Of 12 cases treated with T.A.M. all were negative.

Cases Notified After Immunisation

Case Number	1	2	3	4
Age	5	6	5	6
Sex	Female	Male	Male	Male
Membrane	Yes	Patchy	Nil	Nil
Toxaemia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diagnosis	Clinical Diphtheria (+ve swab)	A typical Diphtheria (+ve swab)	Carrier (+ve swab)	Carrier (+ve swab)
Time since Immunisation	Almost 3 months	1 month	8 months	2 months
Post Schick Test	Not due	Not due	Negative	Not due
Material	A.P.T.	A.P.T.	T.A.F.	T.A.F.
Antitoxin	14,000 units	12,000 units	—	—

There were thus no cases of Clinical Diphtheria in persons proved Schick Negative after a course of injections.

It is necessary in any scheme in an open community to have a definite plan. It is hoped, that, by means of our scheme, at the end of 3 to 5 years, 60 per cent. of children between the ages of 1 and 10 years will be immunised. If this object is attained then a definite drop in the number of cases of Diphtheria in the community and the number of deaths from this disease may confidently be expected.

Erysipelas

There were 22 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, which is 7 fewer than the number notified last year, and 2 fewer than the average for the past 5 years. The highest incidence was in April and May, when 5 and 4 cases were notified respectively. No case occurred in June or in September. 10 of the cases were removed to hospital.

Smallpox

No case of this disease occurred in the Burgh during the year.

Enteric Fever

One case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year. The diagnosis was not confirmed.

Pneumonia

47 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 8 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were received. With regard to Acute Primary Pneumonia, the number this year is much in excess of the figures for 1934 and 1933. In the three years, 1932, 1931 and 1930 the number approximated closely to that of this year. With regard to Influenzal Pneumonia, the figure 8 is to be compared with 3 for 1934, and 11 for 1933.

During 1935 there were 41 deaths credited to Pneumonia (all forms) and of this number 9 had been notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia

Three cases of Puerperal Fever, and seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. One patient suffering from Puerperal Fever and three patients with Puerperal Pyrexia were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

One woman died of Puerperal Fever during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Three notifications of eye inflammation in the new born were received during the year. In each case the baby was removed to hospital. In no case was there any permanent impairment of vision.

Tuberculosis

34 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. In 25 instances the notification was in respect of Pulmonary disease and in 9 instances it was in respect of Non-Pulmonary disease. This is the smallest number of notifications on record for any one year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

4 cases of this disease were notified. In each instance the patient was removed to hospital. In each case the disease proved fatal.

TABLE No. 9.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS—JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1935.

Disease	Dean	Bonnyton	Central	Langlands	Grange	Netherton	Loanhead	Riccarton	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	24	45	19	27	17	31	32	38	233
Diphtheria ...	18	69	7	14	6	11	18	8	151
Erysipelas ...	3	4	3	3	3	—	1	5	22
Puerperal Fever ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	7
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	9	12	3	3	—	2	9	9	47
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	8
C.S. Fever ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	7	5	5	1	—	2	2	3	25
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	9
	63	146	45	53	28	49	65	64	513

TABLE No. 10.
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total.	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	72	142	12	6	—	—	233	219	14
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	4	38	90	9	9	1	—	151	146	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	2	4	13	3	22	10	12
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	10	13	6	12	4	2	47	20	27
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	4	—	2	8	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	2	4	9	6	3	1	25	20	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	5	—	1	—	—	9	9	—
	10	127	255	41	50	21	9	513	440	73

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases

During the year our knowledge of the incidence of these diseases has been kept up by means of weekly returns from the Headmasters of schools, and weekly returns made by the Health Visitors.

The following Table gives a resume of the information received. It is to be understood that the table must needs give somewhat incomplete information, especially during the holiday months.

TABLE No. 11.

NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough	46	26	24	9	15	34	11	13	14	16	21	9	238
Chickenpox ...	18	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	18	33	72
Measles ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mumps ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	64	27	25	10	15	35	11	13	15	16	39	43	313

Whooping Cough was the most prevalent non-notifiable infectious disease during the year. It was brought to our notice on 238 occasions as against 245 occasions during 1934. During the last three years the incidence of this disease has been high, but there is some evidence that the incidence is beginning to lessen, and probably in the coming year the number of cases will be considerably less.

Chickenpox was reported on 72 occasions. This number is much less than the numbers for the previous two years.

Measles was reported twice but it is questionable if the cases were true Measles. Similarly, Mumps was reported on one occasion—probably this was a case of enlarged cervical glands. German Measles was not reported on any occasion during the year.

Laboratory Diagnosis in Connection with Infectious Diseases

Pathological Specimens arising from cases of Infectious Disease are examined at the Clinical Research Laboratories, London; or the County Laboratory, Ayr, if the specimens are taken under the Joint Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Scheme.

During the year a limited amount of laboratory work has been done by the Public Health Staff, generally in cases of urgency.

Disinfection

This process is carried out by the Sanitary Department, generally in the houses of the patients.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever

With regard to active immunisation against Scarlet Fever, there is nothing of interest to report during the year.

With regard to Diphtheria, however, the work carried out is detailed under Diphtheria in the Infectious Diseases part of the report, see page 19.

Kirklandside Hospital

The staff includes:—

The Matron.

2 Sisters.

4 Staff Nurses.

7 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and is responsible for the treatment of patients.

The hospital, in addition to serving the needs of the Burgh, serves the surrounding County district.

Details of the patients admitted as regards age, area from which admitted, etc., are seen in Table No. 17.

Scarlet Fever

359 patients were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever, 219 from the Burgh and the remaining 140 from the surrounding County district. There were five deaths from the disease. One girl aged 4 years died of septic complications, 2 girls aged 4 and 1½ years respectively, died of lung complications. A boy aged 3 years, died shortly after admission of Toxic Scarlet Fever. The fifth patient in whom death occurred was a boy aged 8 years. He developed a one-sided paralysis after what was considered a cerebral haemorrhage. This boy had had a severe haematemesis a day or two before the cerebral bleeding.

The following Table gives the details of the commoner complications in the patients admitted.

TABLE No. 12.

	Number	Per Cent.
Adenitis	19	5.3
Otorrhoea	17	4.7
Albuminuria	14	3.9
Rhinitis	8	2.2
Arthritis	4	1.1

One patient required a mastoid operation and made a good recovery afterwards. 5 patients required surgical treatment for abscesses.

As was the case last year, Chickenpox was introduced into the Scarlet Fever Wards, a total of 5 patients developing the disease.

There were 16 "return cases" of Scarlet Fever during the year, giving a "return case rate" of 4.5 per cent. All but three of the cases presumed to have given rise to the return cases were removed to hospital on or before the 3rd day of illness, the remaining three being removed on the 4th day. This experience is very similar to that of last year and adds further weight to the presumption then stated, that, in general, if a case of Scarlet Fever is not removed on or before the 3rd day, it has done most of the harm it is going to do—as regards infecting others in the same household.

All the patients giving rise to return cases were mildly ill, and all the return cases, with the exception of one patient who died, had the disease in a mild form.

Diphtheria

335 cases of Diphtheria were admitted during 1935. This is an increase of 113 over the admission figure for the previous year and is the largest number ever treated in the hospital in any one year.

9 cases were admitted as suffering from Laryngeal Diphtheria, and in 7 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. Of the seven, three cases proved fatal, two of which had had a tracheotomy performed.

In all there were 26 deaths from the disease. The fatality rate from Diphtheria has been consistently high for the past 4 years, averaging approximately 8 per cent. The particulars of the fatal cases are included in the following Table.

TABLE No. 13.

Age	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Cases	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Type or Cause of Death.	T	T	T	L	—	—	T	1.T & 2.T H 3.L	1.T 2.T	—	T	T	T	—	T	—	T	—	T	AE	T	—	1.T 2.P	—	—	—	—	T	—	—	—	—	—	T
District from which admitted.	K	K	K	K	—	—	T	1.W 2.M 3.K	1.C 2.NC	—	T	K	C D	—	NC K	—	M T	—	C	K	—	—	1.K 2.NC	—	—	—	—	A	—	C	—	A	—	K

Type.	No. of Deaths.		Total No. Admitted.		Number of Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
T—Toxic.	10	3	143	7	Under 5 ...	8
H—Haemorrhagic.	1	2	2	6	5-9 ...	10
L—Laryngeal.	2	4	22	46	10† ...	8
P—Paralysis.	3	1	10	20		
AE—Arterial Embolism.	2	2				
District.						
K—Kilmarnock.						
T—Tarbolton.						
W—Whitlets.						
M—Mauchline.						
C—Cumnock.						
NC—New Cumnock.						
D—Darvel.						
A—Auchinleck.						
	16	10	26			

A note of the various complications encountered follows in tabular form.

TABLE No. 14.

Complications

	Number.	Day of Development	Duration.
Glands	53	On admission	3-7 days
Palatal Paralysis	22	1-60 day	4-49 days
Paralysis of Eye Muscles	4	28-49 day	10-24 days
Paralysis of Lower Limbs	21	21-77 day	5-21 days
Pharyngeal Paralysis ...	7	2-35 day	2-24 days
Ascending Paralysis ...	1	5th week	Died
Otorrhoea	6	1-29 day	6-34 days
Rhinitis	37	1-28 day	3-45 days
Albuminuria	6	1-30 day	2-28 days

301 patients received Anti-toxin during the year. The dosage varied from 4000 to 110,000 units.

There follows a table similar to that of previous years, showing the day of disease on which serum treatment was commenced, and the number of deaths in each group.

TABLE No. 15.

Day of Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
1st	24	1
2nd	79	4
3rd	66	6
4th	56	7
5th	39	5
6th or later	37	3

During the summer it was noted that a great number of patients admitted appeared to be of the fair type, and it was decided to note this specially, judging the child fair or dark according to the colour of the hair. Of the cases admitted to the Diphtheria wards during the last few months of the year, almost 60% were classed as fair. A control investigation outside, paying due attention to the ages of the patients, in order that no fallacy might occur from different age groups, showed that in the ordinary population not more than 45 per cent. were fair. The numbers are, however, small, and the investigation will be carried on during the coming year, at the end of which a much greater number should be available.

(At the same time a similar investigation was carried out with regard to patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, and again there was a greater proportion of fair patients admitted than in the comparable population outside).

Enteric Fever

4 patients were admitted as suffering from Paratyphoid Fever. The diagnosis was confirmed in 2 cases. One of the 4 patients died from a malignant bowel complaint.

2 further patients were admitted for observation, but in neither case was the diagnosis, thought to be possibly Paratyphoid Fever, confirmed.

Erysipelas

17 patients were admitted as suffering from Erysipelas. In all but one case the disease was considered to be Erysipelas. The exception was a child thought to be suffering from Cellulitis of the cheek and the patient was removed to Kilmarnock Infirmary. In all but three cases the disease commenced on, and mainly attacked, the face and head. In two instances the disease attacked mainly the lower limbs, the face and head remaining free. In each case the patient was a woman. In the third, the only fatal case of the series, the disease followed an operation for a perforated appendix in a male, aged 54 years. The disease, in this instance, mainly affected the trunk.

Excluding the child considered to be suffering from Cellulitis, 8 of the patients were males and 8 were females. Apart from a girl of 8 years, no patient under the age of 30 was admitted. The age incidence of the patients is set out in the following table:—

TABLE No. 16.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8 years ...	—	1	1
30-40 „ ...	2	1	3
40-50 „ ...	4	2	6
50-60 „ ...	2	2	4
Over 60 „ ...	—	2	2

The stay in hospital varied from 9 to 36 days, the average being 16 days. Of the 16 cases 4 were classed as severe, 4 as moderate severity, and 8 as mild.

Intra-muscular injections of boiled milk were used as a part of the routine treatment in 12 patients.

Puerperal Fever

4 patients were admitted as suffering from Puerperal infections. In two instances the infection was of a mild nature. In a third the patient eventually made a good recovery after several weeks. In the fourth case, the patient was sent on to a sanatorium as an active case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Pneumonia

3 patients were admitted as suffering from Influenzal Pneumonia. All three patients made a good recovery. In one instance the infecting organism was considered to be a Type II, Pneumococcus.

3 patients were admitted as suffering from Lobar Pneumonia, and two of the patients, elderly men, died of the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

5 patients were admitted as suffering from this disease. In three instances the diagnosis was confirmed. In one case, a gram negative bacillus was isolated from the Cerebro-Spinal fluid. In the other case no organisms were present, the child being considered a case of Acute Broncho Pneumonia. The ages of the patients ranged from 4 months to 4 years. All five cases proved fatal.

Other Diseases

4 patients were admitted suffering from Whooping Cough, which in two instances was complicated by Broncho Pneumonia, and in one instance the patient was also suffering from Scarlet Fever. The two patients (both aged under 18 months) with the lung complications, died.

1 child of 14 months was admitted suffering from Measles. She made a good recovery.

TABLE No. 17.

THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. in Hospital.	Admissions during the Year.					Patient Days.		Discharges.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.
		under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over.	Total.	Burgh.	County.	Burgh.			
Scarlet Fever ...	51	119	197	43	359	219	140	7091	373	5	32
Diphtheria ...	31	74	224	37	335	143	192	4527	306	26	34
Erysipelas ...	1	1	2	14	17	10	7	114	14	1	3
Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	1	5	6	3	3	32	5	1	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	78	4	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	42	1	2	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	—	—	3	3	3	—	54	4	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	5	—	—	5	3	2	34	—	5	—
Measles ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	14	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	31	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	34	1	—	—
Pneumonia and Whooping Cough ...	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	14	—	2	—
	86	204	424	109	737	393	344	12065	710	43	70

Tuberculosis

34 notifications of Tuberculosis were received, 25 of which were in respect of Pulmonary cases, and 9 in respect of Non-Pulmonary cases. The tendency of recent years has been for the number of notifications to fall, and this year is no exception to the rule. Of the 25 patients notified as suffering from Pulmonary disease 20 were removed to a sanatorium, and all 9 of the patients notified as suffering from the Non-Pulmonary form of the disease were admitted to sanatoria for treatment. In the case of one of the 25 notifications, the diagnosis was not confirmed. In addition to the notifications, 11 persons suffering from the disease were transferred to our register from other areas, on coming to reside in the town.

Most of the patients suffering from the Pulmonary form of the disease are treated in Glenafton and Kaimshill sanatoria. The great majority of the Non-Pulmonary cases continue to be treated at St Andrew's Home, Millport. In certain circumstances patients are admitted to Bridge of Weir Sanatorium, Biggart Home, or the Tuberculosis Wards at Cuninghame Home.

During the year 50 patients were referred for X-Ray examinations at Kilmarnock Infirmary.

There were at the end of the year 279 persons on the Tuberculosis Register—180 Pulmonary cases and 99 Non-Pulmonary cases.

The efforts to find better housing accommodation for the families in which a member suffers from Tuberculosis have continued, and on 17 occasions the families have been transferred to a new house in one or other of the Municipal Schemes.

The following table gives particulars of the housing conditions of the patients who have died of the Pulmonary form of the disease (consumption) during the past six years:—

TABLE No. 18.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rates per 10,000 of the population (1930-1935 inclusive) grouped according to the number of apartments in the dwelling houses of the patients.

Rates per 10,000.

1 apartment	...	...	...	...	15.3
2 apartments	...	...	...	...	4.2
3 apartments	...	...	...	...	3.8
4 apartments	...	...	...	...	1.6
5 apartments or over	...	...	...	...	1.4

The following table shows the amount of home visiting done during the year:—

TABLE No. 19.

	Districts.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Number of cases visited (after notification)	10	15	8	4	37
Number of old cases visited ...	67	53	39	70	229
Observation cases, etc.	4	3	3	2	12
Total visits to all cases	209	198	124	174	705

There follows a table representing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

TABLE No. 20.

	Number Attended.		Attendances.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New cases 	6	9	20	19
Old cases 	31	40	99	209
Observation cases or contacts	15	3	29	5
	52	52	148	233

During the year 33 patients received Domiciliary Treatment.

The following table gives particulars of the notifications during the year:—

TABLE No. 21.

		Age Groups.										Number of cases notified during year in which Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total	Under 15		15 and over
Pulmonary Do.	...	...	1	—	1	5	1	2	3	—	13	1	11
	...	—	3	1	4	1	2	2	—	1	12	4	8
Non-Pulmonary Do.	...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
	...	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—

The table which follows shows the arrangements for institutional treatment for 1935:—

TABLE No. 22.

		In Institutions on January 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions December 31st
Pulmonary	...	Adults—Males ...	15	20	3	8
		Females	15	13	6	9
Do.	...	Children—Males	5	3	—	4
		Females	10	6	1	4
Non-Pulmonary	...	Adults—Males ...	7	5	1	4
		Females	5	2	1	5
Do.	...	Children—Males	6	5	—	4
		Females	7	3	1	7
		Total ...	70	57	13	45

42 cases received Treatment in Kaimhill Sanatorium.
 44 do. do. Glenafton Sanatorium.
 20 do. do. St Andrew's Home, Millport.
 1 do. do. Biggart Home, Prestwick.
 8 do. do. Other Institutions.

TABLE No. 23.

The following Tables show the number of persons in the area at 31st December, 1935, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

	Age Group									Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
Pulmonary—										
1. Sputum not present										
{ Males	—	1	6	6	2	2	1	—	18	
{ Females	—	4	4	9	2	—	—	—	19	
2. Sputum present but not examined ...										
{ Males	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	
{ Females	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
3. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli found ...										
{ Males	—	—	—	6	6	10	7	—	29	
{ Females	—	—	2	7	10	7	1	—	27	
4. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli never found ...										
{ Males	—	—	5	5	8	11	10	—	39	
{ Females	—	2	4	19	7	8	4	—	44	
PULMONARY TOTAL ...	—	7	22	53	35	39	24	—	180	

TABLE No. 23 (CONTINUED).

	Age Groups									Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
Non-Pulmonary—										
1. Abdominal ... { Males	—	8	7	1	1	—	1	—	18	
... { Females	1	7	9	5	4	—	1	—	27	
2. Spine ... { Males	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
... { Females	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	
3. Bones and Joints (ex- { Males	—	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	9	
clusive of Spine) ... { Females	—	4	2	3	1	—	2	—	12	
4. Superficial Glands ... { Males	2	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	13	
... { Females	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	10	
5. Lupus ... { Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
... { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Other parts or Organs { Males	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	
... { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-PULMONARY TOTAL ...	4	27	30	20	11	3	4	—	99	
PULMONARY AND Non-PULMONARY TOTAL ... { Males	4	34	52	73	46	42	28	—	279	
... { Females										

TABLE No. 24.

Return of number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year 1935, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an Institution and death:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	6	14	2	3
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified at or after death	2	2	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	—	—	1
„ from 1 to 3 months before death	1	2	—	—
„ from 3 to 6 months before death	1	—	—	—
„ from 6 to 12 months before death	—	2	—	1
„ from 1 to 2 years before death	2	4	—	—
„ over 2 years before death	—	4	1	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	—	2	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	—	3	1	—

Kaimshill Sanatorium

The Staff includes:—

The Matron.
1 Sister.
1 Staff Nurse.
3 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent.

At the beginning of 1935 there were 17 patients in residence, 12 from the Burgh and 5 from the County. During the year 35 further patients were admitted, 30 from the Burgh and 5 from the County.

Table No. 25 sets out in detail the particulars of the patients admitted, the patients discharged, and the number of deaths.

Early in the year two patients had courses of Crisalbine. Both were advanced Pulmonary cases, and in neither was there any evidence of even temporary arrest of the disease.

Tuberculin treatment, by the same method as was used last year, was administered to ten patients. Of this number 5 were suffering from pulmonary disease. One of the 5 was much improved as a result of the treatment; in another the progress of the disease has become slowed up, whilst in the case of the other three death has occurred. The other 5 cases were suffering from non-pulmonary disease and the following are particulars of these cases:—

Female (over 15)	Glands in neck	Very much improved
Female	„ „ „ and Hip Joint.	Improving; transferred to Millport early in treatment
Female	„ Abdomen	Much improved
Female	„ Abdomen	Improved
Male	„ Bladder	Improved

Pneumothorax was induced in three patients during the year, one patient was under treatment having refills at the end of the year, and a further two patients have attended periodically for refills during the year, having had the original collapse carried out at Glenafton Sanatorium.

The following gives details of the state of these patients at the end of the year:—

Female—under treatment at beginning of year—died	
Female—induced—doing well	—in Glenafton Sanatorium
Male —induced—only partial collapse	—referred for Apicolysis
Female—induced— „ „ „	—died
Male —refills —complete collapse	—well
Female—refills — „ „	—well

Arrangements for X-Ray examinations are made with the local Infirmary, and during the year 17 patients in the sanatorium were X-Rayed in this way.

As has been indicated in previous years, no effort is spared to make the patients as contented as possible during their stay, and we are again indebted to the workers of the Kaimshill Mission and other helpers who have from time to time during the year arranged entertainments for the patients. In the Summer, the Putting and Croquet Greens were of great value in providing pleasant recreation for many of the patients.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Staff

For the indoor work, that is, the work of the Burgh Maternity Home, the staff consists of:—

- The Matron.
- 1 Sister.
- 3 Staff Nurses.
- 2 Probationers.

The clinic work and outdoor visiting is done by 4 Health Visitors. Each of the Health Visitors is responsible, as far as possible, for all the visitation, whether for Child Welfare, School Health, or Tuberculosis, in her own "quarter" of the town. The Matron assists at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of the Burgh Maternity Home, and supervises directly the work of the Health Visitors.

The Maternity Home and Clinics are situated in the Centre at Green Street, where, in addition, there is a workroom for Voluntary Workers.

The Work of the Maternity Home

13 beds are provided. The arrangements for attending to the patients are similar to those described in the Report of last year. 12 patients had to be referred to Kilmarnock Nursing Home on account of the Burgh Maternity Home being full when their confinements became due. Patients with serious complications were again referred to the Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

During the year there were 446 confinements in the Home, 451 children being born—twins on five occasions. This number, 446 once more shows an increase over the figure for the previous year, which was 418. Altogether there were 863 births notified during 1935, the figure 451 representing 52.2 per cent.

The following Table shows how the percentage of the total births in institutions has increased in recent years:—

TABLE No. 26.

Year.	Total Number of Births Notified.	Births Occurring in Institutions.	
		No.	Percentage of Total Births Notified.
1930	806	310	39%
1931	834	359	43%
1932	854	447	52.3%
1933	879	507	57.7%
1934	876	540	61.6%
1935	863	560	65%

It was hoped that a start would be made with the building of the new Maternity Hospital in Holmes Road early in the coming year.

The fees collected in the Burgh Maternity Home during the year amounted to £1,043 11s 0d.

During 1935, 27 patients with serious complications were conveyed to Glasgow and admitted to the Maternity Hospital there. 19 of these patients were admitted to the Ante-Natal wards.

The following table gives particulars of the abnormalities for which the patients were sent:—

TABLE No. 27.

Conditions.							No. of Cases.
Heart Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hyperemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twin Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage and Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Failed Forceps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Summary of Work of the Home

Number of Confinements, 446. Number of Babies born, 420.

Normal Confinements, 354 { 52 with Doctor.
302 without medical attendance.

Abnormal or Complicated Confinements, 92 { 69 Instrumental Deliveries.
23 Other Deliveries.

Number of Women having Ante-Natal care at Clinic ... 390

Number of Women admitted for Ante-Natal care (Albuminuria,
High Blood Pressure, etc.) ... 8

Number of Maternal Deaths ... 1

Number of Still-births ... 15

The percentage of instrumental deliveries in the Home during the year was 15.5. This is to be compared with an average rate for the years 1930-1934 (inclusive) of 13.5 for instrumental deliveries.

During the year 13 premature babies born in the Home and weighing between 3lbs. and 4lbs. were retained in the Nursery until they weighed at least 5lbs. The average duration of their stay was 54 days.

Notification of Births Act

The duty of notifying a birth is placed upon the parents, medical attendant, and midwife, and notification must be made within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth. During 1935, 4 of the births registered failed to be notified.

The total number of notified births, including still-births, was 863, being 13 less than last year. 303 or 35.1% of these births occurred in the patients' homes, 446 or 52.2% occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home, and the remaining 114 or 13.2% occurred in other Institutions.

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Number of Births Registered	{ Legitimate	...	378	338	716
	{ Illegitimate	...	17	15	32
(b) Number of Births Notified	{ Live Births	...	...	...	826
	{ Still Births	...	...	...	37
(c) Number attended by Doctors	...	...	...	...	252
Number attended by Midwives	...	...	...	...	554
Number attended by Doctor and Midwife	...	...	...	...	55
Number attended by Doctor and Handywoman	...	...	...	...	2

Infantile Mortality

During 1935, 61 deaths occurred in infants, that is children under one year of age. Of this number 38 occurred in children under the age of one month. This last figure, representing the neo-natal mortality, is very high.

Particulars of the conditions causing death are to be found in the Table which follows. It will be seen that no fewer than 25 deaths occurred in babies as a result of prematurity. This was by far the largest individual cause of death. The only other large causes of death were Broncho Pneumonia, 10 deaths, and Infantile Convulsions, 8 deaths.

The question as to whether premature births might be due to the ill effects of previous instrumental deliveries was investigated as far as possible, but no evidence could be found to support this theory. A large number of the infantile deaths due to prematurity were in fact in first babies. Similarly, an investigation into the ages of the mothers of these babies dying as a result of prematurity did not reveal any marked difference from the ages of mothers in general. These investigations are being continued in the coming year.

In reviewing the infantile deaths over the past 10 years, it is found that of 596 such deaths 168 have been due to prematurity.

With regard to the trend of these deaths from prematurity over the past 10 years, there does not appear to be any diminution in the number in recent years. There were in fact 78 such deaths in the first 5 years and 90 in the second 5 years.

In the 10 years there were 85 deaths from Broncho-Pneumonia; 31 from Bronchitis, and 10 from Lobar Pneumonia, a total of 126 from common chest diseases. These deaths, as one would expect, were commonest in November, December, January and February, with the greatest incidence in January. There has been considerable yearly variation, but in this instance the deaths in the first 5 years, 68, are more than in the second 5 years, 58.

Gastro-Enteritis and allied conditions accounted for 57 baby deaths in the 10 years. These deaths were commonest in the months of September and October. 36 of these deaths occurred in the first five years and only 21 in the last 5 years. There is then, apparently, a real tendency for deaths from intestinal complaints to diminish in the Burgh, as has been the experience of recent years in most other places.

Deaths from Malnutrition and Marasmus numbered 29. Other major causes of death during the period were Infantile Convulsions and Whooping Cough—each 26 deaths.

TABLE No. 28.
INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week		1 and under 4 weeks		1 and under 3 months		3 and under 6 months		6 and under 12 months		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	All deaths
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	6	4	10
Tubercular Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Debility ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Premature Birth ...	12	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	25
Spina Bifida ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Convulsions ...	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Haemorrhage of New Born ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia due to Suffocation...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	15	15	6	2	2	3	6	3	4	5	33	28	61

Maternal Mortality

During the year there were 4 actual deaths in women due to or associated with pregnancy. The causes of death, as stated on the death certificate, were:—

1. Acute Tuberculous Broncho-Pneumonia.
2. Incomplete Abortion: Haemorrhage: Operation.
3. Puerperal Sepsis: Pelvic Peritonitis.
4. Eclampsia.

In connection with the death of patient No. 1, she had been suffering from prolonged epilepsy with some mental degeneration. The pregnancy caused a flare up of a tubercular lesion in the lungs. This woman was obviously unsuited for child bearing. The death has been classed as an "associated death."

Case No. 2 represents a death from haemorrhage, one of the six main cause groups of maternal mortality.

Case No. 3 had had kidney trouble in previous pregnancies and also suffered from Chronic Asthma. She was advised repeatedly by her attendants to have ante-natal care and refused. This death is one which one might reasonably expect could have been prevented with adequate care, but the non-co-operation of the patient made this impossible.

Case No. 4 was a case of Intra-Partum Eclampsia. She had adequate ante-natal care and there were no indications of trouble until the first fit occurred. This death would appear to be unavoidable in our present state of knowledge.

In December, 1935, each Local Authority's attention was directed to the Report on Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Scotland which had been published earlier in the year. After surveying the main findings of that Report Local Authorities and their Medical Officers of Health were directed to consider in what directions the maternity services of their areas might be improved in the light of the information given. It was directed that a survey of the local maternity services should be carried out in each area and a copy of the Report of the Survey sent to the Local Authority and to the Department of Health. The preparation of the Report was in hand at the end of the year.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915

During the year frequent inspection of Midwives' Instruments, Bags and Records were made.

The following is a list of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year 1935 :—

Name and Address.	No. of Certificate.	Qualification.
Biagi, Miss V., 23 Portland Road	10280	Trained
Carragher, Miss L. F. B., Burgh Maternity Home	9601	Trained
Cossar, Mrs J., Burgh Maternity Home	9191	Trained
Dunlop, Mrs E., 19 Waterside Street	1928	Bona-fide
Dunnelly, Mrs G., 27 Hill Street	3381	Bona-fide
Irving, Mrs A. B., Kilmarnock Nursing Home ...	2087	Trained
Jarman, Mrs I., Nurses' Cott., Crosshouse ...	8009	Trained
Kearney, Miss E., Burgh Maternity Home ...	9380	Trained
McCreath, Miss M. B., Burgh Maternity Home ...	7805	Trained
Phillips, Mrs C., 12 Irvine Road	3382	Bona-fide
Smith, Mrs M., Craighead House	4700	Trained
Stewart, Mrs E., 15 Langland Street	3679	Bona-fide

The Midwives employed at the Burgh Maternity Home do not engage in any outside practice.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, Midwives may send for the assistance of a Medical Practitioner in a case of emergency or difficulty, and the fees specified according to the services rendered are paid by the Local Authority, who are empowered to recover such fees from the persons concerned.

During 1935 there were 101 emergency calls as under :—

TABLE No. 29.

Conditions.						No. of Cases.
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	41
Prolonged Second Stage	...	...	...	...	...	8
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	...	8
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Face Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	5
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	4
High Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	4
Difficulty in Labour	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persistent Occipito-Posterior	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ante-Natal Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foot Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Embarrassment of Child	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hand Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Abdominal Pain	...	...	...	...	...	1
Embolism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Melaena Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	101

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

BIRTHS.

Total number of births notified during 1935.	Total number of deaths of New Born Children (within ten days).	Actual number of births attended by Midwives.	Actual number of deaths of New Born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
863	30	554	17	—	—

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Total number of cases during 1935.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.
3	1	—

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Total number of cases during 1935.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
3	1	2	1	—	—

TABLE No. 30 (Continued).
CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Total number of cases during 1935.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
7	—	5	—	—	—

CASES OF STILL-BIRTHS (Dead Born Children).

Total number of cases during 1935.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.
37	16

As will be seen from Table No. 30 Midwives actually attended at 554 births. In connection with these cases 17 babies died within 10 days of birth; 2 cases developed Puerperal Sepsis; and 5 cases Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the 37 cases of Still-Births 16 occurred in the practice of Midwives.

Notifications from Midwives

The following notifications were received during the year:—

Sending for Medical Assistance	...	...	...	...	101
Still-Birth Notifications	...	...	...	...	12
Notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Notifications of Intention to Practice	...	...	...	...	12

General Report on the Working of the Acts

The slight general improvement in conditions noted in the last three years has been maintained.

There are still Midwives who do not give adequate Ante-Natal care to their patients, but the Ante-Natal Clinic is there for them to send patients to for advice, etc. It must be admitted that the Ante-Natal Clinic is not utilised to as great an extent by these Midwives as it might be.

It was not necessary during the year to report any Midwife for malpractice.

Ante-Natal Consultations

TABLE No. 31.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Number who Attended	390	5
Number of Attendances	993	12

It will be seen from the above table that 390 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinic during 1935. Of this number 62 were under care at the beginning of the year, so that 328 attended for the first time during the year. Of the 390 women (162 were primiparae) who attended during the year, 85 were still under care at the end of the year, 7 were found to be non-pregnant, and the following table is a record of the 305 who were confined during 1935 in regard to where confinements took place.

TABLE No. 32.

Burgh Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	259
At Home	...	...	...	...	29
Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Kilmarnock Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	6

Of the 259 women who were confined in the Burgh Maternity Home 229 had normal confinements, while 30 cases required the attendance of a medical practitioner.

With regard to the patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic during 1935 the following is a note of the abnormal conditions found:—

High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	48
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	11
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	10
Albuminuria and High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	8
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Low Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asthma, Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dental Caries, Constipation, Heartburn, Oedema of the legs due to pressure, etc., were also found in a large number of cases.

In 7 cases where breech presentation was diagnosed external version was performed under general anaesthesia.

The Work of the Health Visitors

TABLE No. 33.

HOME VISITATIONS.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
INFANTS—					
Number of First Visits (after notification of Birth) ...	205	179	123	165	672
Number of subsequent visits ...	1434	1230	825	1038	4527
CHILDREN (1-5 Years)—					
Number of Children visited ...	829	905	640	779	3153
Number of subsequent visits ...	3548	2185	1506	1942	9181
EXPECTANT MOTHERS—					
Number visited ...	94	35	26	32	187
Number of subsequent visits ...	128	50	66	49	293
STILL-BIRTHS—					
Number visited ...	6	5	5	11	27
CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM					
Number visited ...	1	—	—	—	1
MEASLES—					
Number visited ...	—	—	1	—	1
WHOOPIING COUGH—					
Number visited ...	48	25	43	83	199
CHICKENPOX—					
Number visited ...	16	—	17	—	33

Feeding of above Infants :—

Breast ...	573
Partly Breast ...	22
Artificial ...	77

The housing conditions of the babies born to women normally resident in the Burgh during 1935 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 34.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Inmates.													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
One Room ...	19	114	63	38	16	11	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	270
Two Rooms ...	7	57	68	43	30	24	13	12	3	4	—	1	2	264
Three Rooms ...	2	28	22	25	23	18	20	6	3	2	1	—	—	150
Four or more Rooms ...	2	2	8	4	6	3	5	6	3	1	3	1	—	44
	30	201	161	110	75	56	44	27	9	7	4	2	2	728

The Work of the Clinic

TABLE No. 35.

	Under 1 year of age.	Over 1 year of age.	Total.
Number of children who attended... ..	253	178	431
Number of attendances made	464	302	766

The Illnesses recorded were:—

TABLE No. 36.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Skin Conditions	47	15	5	5	72
Vaccination	41	24	10	14	89
Malnutrition	3	1	2	19	25
Digestive Disturbances	39	11	14	10	74
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions ...	15	3	6	3	27
Rickets	6	2	1	3	12
Respiratory Affections	35	1	8	9	53
Enlarged Glands	5	1	2	2	10
Eye Conditions	12	1	4	1	18
Teething	7	—	8	2	17
Other Conditions	90	17	21	5	133
	300	76	81	73	530

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic

TABLE No 37.

	Under 1 year of age.	1-5 years.	Total.
Number of Children attending	9	81	90
Number of attendances ...	140	1321	1461

TABLE No. 38.

Conditions Treated, with progress made:—

Conditions.	Number.	Results.		Particulars of Treatment.		
		Improved.	Not Improved.	Still Attending.	Finished course of Treatment.	Number stopped course before completion.
Malnutrition, General Debility and Allied Conditions	40	34	6	2	23	15
Rickets and Incipient Rickets	12	12	—	1	6	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	10	—	7	2	1
Enlarged Glands	4	2	2	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	1	—
Chest Conditions (Bronchitis, etc.)	15	13	2	2	6	7
Skin Conditions	3	3	—	2	1	—
Other Conditions	5	5	—	3	2	—
Total	90	80	10	18	42	30

Other Clinic

TABLE No. 39.

	Total.
Number of Attendances for Dressings	293
Number of Attendances at Weighing Clinic	3256
Other Attendances	1753

Food and Milk

As in past years Milk was supplied for the use of Infants and Nursing Mothers whose health conditions were unsatisfactory.

In the great majority of cases Certified Milk was supplied, but in a few cases certain of the dried milks, when for any reason whole milk was unsuitable, were supplied. The dried milks used included Cow & Gate and Trufood.

The following shows the number supplied:—

Number of Infants	...	...	...	...	...	118
Number of Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	14

The approximate quantities given during the year were as follows:—

8530 Pints Certified Milk.
 270 lbs. Virol and Virolax.
 130 lbs. other Infant Foods.

Day Nurseries and Play Centres

The remarks made in past Reports still hold good. No progress has been made during the year under this heading.

Voluntary Workers

The Voluntary Workers in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have continued to function with great success during 1935. The meetings were held on Tuesdays of each week. As in past years the ladies made articles for the Home, and in the evenings meetings for the mothers were held. I should like to pay a tribute to the activities of the Voluntary Workers, and assure them of the value of their services to the Department.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

A note on this disease has already been made under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

Neurological and Psychiatric Service

There was nothing of note in the way of development of this service during 1935.

The Public Assistance Medical Service

The Public Assistance Medical Work in the town was done by the members of the Public Health Staff during the first 4 months of the year. With the inauguration of the Immunisation Scheme against Diphtheria, it was necessary that the Public Health Staff should have the time to devote to this work, so from May onwards, the Public Assistance Medical Work has been carried out by the general practitioners in rotation.

Apart from the change of personnel, the arrangements for seeing patients are as in previous years.

The arrangement with the local Nursing Association continues, and is much appreciated.

Patients requiring institutional treatment are admitted to Cuninghame Home Hospital, or Kilmarnock Infirmary. Maternity, Tubercular and Venereal cases are dealt with by the Public Health Department.

The following figures show in detail the work done:—

TABLE No. 40.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of Persons who received Outdoor Medical Relief	115	158	88	361
Number of Persons who received Institutional Treatment	148	26	13	187
Total Number of Defects receiving Medical Attention				814
Number of Visits made				853
Number of Medical Certificates Signed				388
Number of Lunacy Certificates Signed				11
Visits to Lunacy Cases under Guardianship				4
Institutional Treatment.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of Cases admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary	6	10	2	18
Number of Cases admitted to Cuninghame Home ...	142	16	11	169
Number of Cases X-Rayed at Kilmarnock Infirmary	1	3	2	6

Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts, 1908 and 1932

During the year the Health Visitors continued to act as visitors under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act. Cases requiring visiting are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Public Assistance Officer, and reports are furnished to him through the Public Health Department.

As compared with 103 visits made in 1934 the following Table gives the details of the work in 1935:—

TABLE No. 41.

	District Number.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
New Cases	1	2	3	2	8
Visits to Old and New Cases	15	42	33	35	125

Diabetes

During the year 65,500 units of Insulin were supplied by the Department.

Vaccination (Scotland) Acts, 1863 to 1907

TABLE No. 42.

Successfully Vaccinated	136
Insusceptibility to Vaccine Disease:—	
(a) Previous Successful Vaccination	—
(b) Constitutional Insusceptibility	2
Medical Certificate of Postponment	23
Removal from District	6
Died before Vaccination	2
Referred to other Districts	9
Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection	415
Cases Permanently written off	5

Blind Persons (Scotland) Act

At the end of the year there were 25 men and 26 women on the Roll of Blind Persons in the Burgh. In addition there were 3 men on the Roll who belong to Kilmarnock but who at present live outwith the Burgh.

As in previous years the supervision of cases is undertaken by the District Teacher of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who works in co-operation with the Public Health Department locally.

The Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangement) Schemes, 1931 and 1934

During the year, under the above Scheme, 7 persons were examined. Of this number 1 was referred for X-Ray Examination. In no case was it found necessary to certify the individual unsuitable for the employment he proposed to follow.

Venereal Diseases

The arrangements for the treatment of these diseases in the burgh remain unaltered.

Male patients are seen at the Bank Street centre on Tuesday evenings or at other times by arrangement. The premises are open each evening from Monday to Friday, and an Orderly is in attendance to supervise irrigation treatment. Arrangements are made for the supply of douching apparatus to those patients who cannot attend daily on account of distance, etc.

Female patients are treated at the Green Street Centre on Mondays and Thursdays—the main clinics being held on the Thursdays.

The number of patients who attended for the first time during 1935 was 115, of whom 86 were Males and 29 were Females. These numbers represent a reduction from the corresponding 1934 figures, mainly due to a fall in the number of cases of gonorrhoea and in the number of cases attending with conditions other than Venereal. The total number of attendances made by all patients at the clinics was 4,447—approximately the same number as were made in the previous year.

7 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment to Heathfield Hospital during the year, and one patient to the Glasgow Women's Hospital, Rottenrow.

In the year under consideration 17.6% of those patients who ceased treatment failed even to complete a course of treatment, whilst a further 29.8% completed a course of treatment, but ceased attending before final tests of cure were carried out. Thus there was a total defaulter rate of 47.4%, an increase of 5% over the figure for last year. The total defaulter rate for males was 38.5%—a figure somewhat lower than that for last year. The female defaulter rate this year was 68.7%, a most unsatisfactory figure, and much higher than in any previous years for which we have taken out the figures. Whilst a great many had a good deal of treatment and may be free from infection, another definite group soon failed to attend. Often these girls came from outlying districts, and on several occasions we had more than one male case attend with a definite association with them. As mentioned in previous reports we have no power to compel patients to attend until free of infection, and the position remains as unsatisfactory as ever.

It is interesting to note that the latest available figures for defaulters for all Scotland were approximately 45% for both males and females.

3 patients died during the year when under treatment, but in no instance was the death in any way connected with the treatment or the disease. The female patient died of acute tuberculosis, whilst death in the male patients was due in one instance to Coronary Artery Thrombosis and in the other to Chronic Cystitis and Nephritis.

TABLE No. 43.

Return of Cases Treated at Venereal Diseases Centre during 1935.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Persons under Treatment at 1st January, 1935	24	27	32	22	—	—	1	—	—	2	57	51
2. Persons removed from the Register any previous year who returned during the year for treatment of same infection	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
3. Cases in which treatment or observation was commenced during the year	9	9	55	17	—	—	11	—	11	3	86	29
TOTAL of Items 1, 2 and 3	34	38	87	40	—	—	12	—	11	5	144	83
4. Persons who ceased to attend :— (a) Before completing Treatment for (b) After Treatment but before Final Tests as to Cure of	3	2	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8
5. Persons transferred to other Centres	5	9	16	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	16
6. Persons discharged after completion of Treatment and Observation for	3	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
7. Persons who Died while under Treatment	2	2	35	3	—	—	10	—	10	5	57	10
8. Persons still under Treatment or Observation at end of year	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	21	23	18	22	—	—	1	—	1	—	41	45
TOTAL of Items 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	34	38	87	40	—	—	12	—	11	5	144	83
Number of Attendances	381	472	2327	936	—	—	262	—	55	14	3025	1422

TABLE No. 43—(Continued).

Examination of Pathological Material.	Microscopical.			Serum Tests.		C.S. Fluid Tests.	
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	Wassermann.	Others.	Wassermann.	Others.
(a) Specimens examined by the Staff of the Centre	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending the Centre which were sent for examination to an approved Laboratory	—	188	—	104	—	1	—

TABLE No. 44.

Cases classified according to the area in which the patients resided.

	Burgh of Kilmarnock.	Ayr County.	Ayr Burgh.	Glasgow.	Dundee.	Areas outside Scotland.	Total.
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to suffer from :—							
(a) Syphilis ...	9	8	—	—	1	—	18
(b) Gonorrhoea ...	47	20	2	2	—	1	72
(c) Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Non-Specific Venereal Infections	7	4	—	—	—	—	11
(e) Conditions other than Venereal	8	5	1	—	—	—	14
Total ...	71	37	3	2	1	1	115

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each Area ...	3041	1314	35	36	2	19	4447
Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given in the Out-Patient Department ...	272	99	—	2	2	—	375

TABLE No. 45.
New Cases classified according to age.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Total.		Congenital Syphilis.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a) Under 1 year ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) 1 and under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 5 and under 15 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(d) 15 and under 25 years ...	2	2	21	8	—	—	2	—	25	10	2	—
(e) 25 years and upwards ...	7	5	34	9	—	—	9	—	50	14	—	1
Totals ...	9	9	55	17	—	—	11	—	75	26	2	3

Hospital and Ambulance Facilities

The condition with regard to the Hospital accommodation has not altered during the year, and may be said to be fairly adequate. Particulars are to be found in previous Annual Reports. During last year, as noted in the Report, arrangements were come to whereby certain cases for whom the Town Council of Kilmarnock was responsible would, when required, be treated in the Kilmarnock Infirmary. The details of the arrangements are in the Annual Report for 1934. The arrangement has worked very well during the year.

With regard to ambulance facilities, two motor ambulances are provided by the Corporation at Kirklandside Hospital for acute infectious cases. An ambulance is provided by the Local Authority for the conveyance of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and also for general work in connection with the Public Health Department.

The Kilmarnock Infirmary provide two ambulances for the conveyance of general, medical and surgical cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Maternity and Child Welfare (Kilmarnock Burgh)

Cases for admission to the Burgh Maternity Home may be booked at Green Street between the hours of 2-3 p.m., and on Saturday between 11-12 noon.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at Green Street every Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Child Welfare Clinic is held at Green Street every Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment Clinics are held on Mondays, 9-10 a.m.; Wednesday afternoons, 2-2.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

A Weighing Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons from 3-4 p.m., and on Thursday, 2-3 p.m.

Tuberculosis (Kilmarnock Burgh)

A Clinic for the Examination of cases of Tuberculosis or of Contacts is held each Monday afternoon at 3.45 p.m. at Green Street.

Venereal Diseases (Kilmarnock Burgh)

A Clinic for females is held at Green Street each Monday and Thursday evening at 5 p.m.

A Clinic for Males is held at 64 Bank Street on Tuesday evenings from 6.30 p.m. onwards.

(The Clinic at Bank Street is open every evening from 7-9 p.m., Monday to Friday, for subsequent treatment. Female cases have subsequent treatment at Green Street by arrangement.)

School Clinic (Kilmarnock Burgh)

A Clinic is held daily at the Grammar School, Dundonald Road, for the treatment of minor ailments. The Assistant Medical Officer attends on Wednesday mornings for the examination of special cases.

Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901

TABLE No 46.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	150	1	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	150	1	—

TABLE No. 47.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient	4	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
	12	10	—	—

Meteorological Statistics

Rainfall

Rainfall for the second year in succession was above normal. The amount recorded during the year was 43.47 inches, which is 13 per cent. above the normal. There were 145 dry days.

The outstanding features are the rainfalls of May and October. The fall of .64 inch in May is the lowest we have yet recorded at Kilmarnock and is just about a quarter of what we usually expect for that month. The October figure, while not the highest yet, has only been exceeded once before. 8.13 inches of rain represents two and a quarter times the normal. September figure is also high.

October and May as might be expected provide the smallest and the greatest number of dry days in any month. The rain was spread over more than the average days.

No falls of over one inch were noted in 1935; the highest figure being .95 inch which was recorded on 18th September and again on 7th October.

During the period 24th April to 12th May (19 days) no rain fell. Such a lengthy spell of dry weather has only been exceeded twice before in the records of Kilmarnock and during the 23 days between 20th April and 12th May only .09 inch fell which constituted that period a Dry Spell—the third longest we have yet experienced since 1901.

In the next month, June, we had a Rain Spell, 15 days (2nd-16th) each with rain, during which 2.38 inches of rain fell.

In the year 1935 rain fell during 650.8 hours. The extremes were 9.2 hours during May and 113.6 hours in the month of October. The average rates of fall for the year were .0668 inch per hour and .1976 inch per rain day.

Sunshine

The total amount of sunshine recorded during 1935 was 1331.6 hours or a daily average of 3.7 which is 5 per cent. above the normal.

May, with its record of small rainfall, also had the record for sunshine. 266 hours of sunshine in that month is the greatest yet recorded in that month since recording began in Kilmarnock in 1901. Conversely October with its high rainfall provided the lowest figure for sunshine so far recorded and the 42.4 hours represents less than half the average sunshine for that month. December, despite the small number of hours, it will be observed had the highest percentage to the normal.

June with the long possible hours of sunshine did not provide a day exceeding 13 hours, both May and July had days with over 14 hours. The greatest day's sunshine was that of 31st May with 14.9 hours.

There were 136 days or 37 per cent. with a sunshine record of one hour or less, while on 80 days or 22 per cent. no sun was recorded.

Temperature

Temperatures were all above normal. The average mean shade temperature was .6 degree above normal.

It will be observed that all the months with the exception of October and December were above normal.

The March temperature has only been exceeded twice in 34 years while the December temperature is the lowest yet recorded in Kilmarnock.

The warmest night was the 10th/11th of July during which the temperature did not fall below 63.8 degs.F. and this was followed the next day but one (12th July) by the warmest day when 80.2 degs.F. was the highest figure of the year.

The coldest day was the 22nd of December when the thermometer failed to reach up even to freezing point and the maximum registered was only 30.8 degs.F. and this was followed by the coldest night when the minimum reading in the shade was 14.4 degs.F. and on the grass was only 8.6 degs.F.

Warm days, that is days when the maximum temperature was over 75 degs. F., number only 7. Sixteen was the number of warm nights, that is nights during which the mercury did not drop below 57 degs.F. A cold day is one when the maximum shade temperature does not exceed 32.0 degs.F. and in 1935 there were five such days. On the other hand a cold night is one with a minimum temperature of 23 degs.F. or less—and 1935 provided 10 of these.

Ground frost was noted on 87 mornings.

Wind, etc.

North-east and south-west head the list of most frequently noted winds during 1935. North-east on 76 mornings and south-west on 75 mornings.

The number of calm days remains almost stationary at 33.

During 1935 snow fell on 12 days but only lay for 3 days. One interesting fact is that of the 12 days two were in May! Hail was observed on 13 days and thunder heard eight times. Fog was only noted on three occasions, while winds of gale force were observed on 13 days during the year.

